

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY

DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS

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COLLECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND

MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO

THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 2, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and

Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock, a.

m.: Fair weather, nearly sta-

tionary temperature. Georgia,

Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina:

Fair weather, variable, easterly winds, nearly

stationary temperature, local rains on coast.

For Alabama and Mississippi: Fair weather,

winds northerly, no change in temperature.

YESTERDAY was "Labor day," and the

workmen paraded in large numbers,

through the streets of New York, Chicago

and elsewhere.

The services in Sam Jones's tabernacle,

at Cartersville, are assuming great proportions.

It is such a revival of religion as is

but seldom witnessed. Its proceedings are

being watched with interest abroad.

PROFESSOR MCGEE still adheres to his

theory that there has been a great landslide

on the Carolina coast. He believes, how-

ever, that the worst is past, and that the

natural order of things will be speedily re-

established.

THE democrats of Cobb county will

meet today for the purpose of state-

designating their selection for state

senator. They are very much in earnest

in insisting that Cobb county should have

the senator for this legislature.

ALTHOUGH there is much suffering in

Charleston from exposure and hunger, the

people seem to be law-abiding, and nothing

like a riot or raid on the stores has occurred.

Even while the rain was falling on their

families, a large crowd of colored people en-

gaged in gathering planks and tin to make

shelters, on being admonished by a police

sergeant not to interfere with the debris,

quietly submitted to the order.

YESTERDAY the public schools of Atlanta

were opened under circumstances of great

encouragement. A larger number of pupils

were seated than ever before, and there

were a larger number who failed to get seats

than ever before. This is one of the strong-

est evidences that the population of the city

is steadily increasing. It has been said that

there has been a great exodus of mechanics

from the city for more favored places. In

answer to this it may be stated that Marietta

school, with 440 seating capacity, had 503

applicants.

We stand by the Figures.

"Has Atlanta gained or lost business since

the prohibition election?"

This question has been discussed heartily

for some weeks, and the weight of opinion

has been one way today and the other way

tomorrow. Fortunately, exact statistics are

at hand which settle the matter beyond dis-

pute, and prove

"That Atlanta has gained largely in busi-

ness since prohibition went into effect."

There are eight railroads that carry At-

lanta's freights. Every pound of goods we

sell goes over one of these roads. If these

roads show a diminution of outward freights

from Atlanta, then our business has dimin-

ished. If the volume of out going freights

has increased, then our business has in-

creased.

Let us see what the railroad books show.

The East Tennessee carried out of Atlanta,

and billed from Atlanta, 7,191,000 pounds

of freight in August, 1886, against 3,472,000

in August, 1885. There was the same pro-

portion of increase in June and July. So

over the East Tennessee road Atlanta

doubled her business this summer over what

she did last summer, and the full increase

promises to be even greater.

But, did the East Tennessee gain business

at the expense of the other roads? If so,

the city's gain is lost. At the Central there

was almost a blockade of outgoing trains;

the officials reported a heavy gain in busi-

ness, and the books showed a gain of 70,000

pounds in the first three days of the month.

The West Point road reports that the busi-

ness for the three summer months of 1886 is

at least 30 per cent above the three summer

months of 1885. The Georgia Pacific reports

that the increase has been so marked as to

provoke comment from all the depot and

railroad officials. The Western and Atlantic

road makes up its books on July 1st and

presents them to the lessees, but the officials

state that the demand for extra depot accom-

modations and extra local freight trains has

been marked, and is constantly increasing.

The Richmond and Danville received from

freights billed from Atlanta \$5,691 in July,

1885, and \$6,762 in 1886, an increase of 20

per cent, and the increase for August is even

larger. The Georgia railroad books are

kept in Atlanta, but the increase of At-

lanta tonnage this summer has been so

marked that it has been a common topic

about the depot.

This testimony is positive and irrefutable.

In spite of freight discriminations, the

freightage billed from Atlanta (which means

goods manufactured or sold in Atlanta) has

increased on every road leading out of the

city. This increase runs from 20 per cent

to 100 per cent. The way-bills show that

Atlanta freight is constantly reaching new

territory. Against these plain and emphatic

figures, no amount of opinion or complaint

can prevail. Commercially, Atlanta is hold-

ing her own, and pushing ahead as rapidly

as her best friend could desire.

The Best Way to Get It.

On Sunday morning, THE CONSTITUTION

printed and sold 21,000 copies of its sixteen-

page paper, and then fell thousands of copies

below the demand. The first eight pages

of the paper were printed early in the night,

and 21,000 were considered sufficient. When

it was too late to replace these forms on the

press, it was found the demand looked up

the 21,000 copies, and was still unsatisfied.

Rather than sell the public half a paper, the

printing room was closed, and the crowd

turned away. There is no doubt that the

demand in Atlanta alone would have pushed

the sales up to 25,000 copies.

Had the demand throughout the state for

THE CONSTITUTION been filled at every

point, a circulation of 50,000 would easily

have been reached. It is doubtful if a sin-

gle newsdealer within three states, or a sin-

gle newsboy on a train, had any of Sunday's

CONSTITUTIONS left. In many places

second-hand copies commanded a half dol-

lar, and a single copy is known to have been

sold for \$1.50. In Macon the sales were lim-

ited to 1,300 copies simply because an addi-

tional 1,300 could not be spared for that

city.

The lesson of all this is plain. There is

but one way to be certain of getting THE

CONSTITUTION when you want it, and that is

to be a subscriber to it. Our subscribers are

always supplied first. When that is done,

the newsdealers get their supplies. The

system of distribution is often imperfect,

the newsdealers do not order in sufficient

quantity, or we are compelled to scale their

orders. The result is that at almost every

point in the radius of our circulation, it is

impossible to buy THE CONSTITUTION when

it is most desired.

We intend to improve the paper in its

several departments until it becomes a sine

qua non to every intelligent man and woman

within the range of its delivery on the

day of publication. Every mail brings

scores of new subscribers, who thus testify

that they can no longer depend on an irregu-

lar source of supply but come to headquarters

for it. Every effort of importance, every

period of unusual interest will but increase

this movement until not only the ninety

and nine shall have come into our journalis-

tic fold, but the lost sheep also shall have

found his way hither. In the meantime, we

printed on yesterday 72,000 copies of THE

WEEKLY CONSTITUTION to spread among

the people of the interior the news of the

earthquake shock, and what the popular

appetite for a great and wholesome news-

paper.

A Bad Daughter and a Bad Wife.

Now that Victoria Morosini Schilling has

run away from her coachman husband, the

history of the miserable love-match is again

dragged before the public.

Victoria's great mistake was not in mar-

rying a coachman. Men lower in station

than Schilling have risen to honorable dis-

tinction, even to the presidency of the

United States. The mistake she made was

in being an undutiful daughter. She de-

ceived her father and mother, was ungrate-

ful and played them false.

It was natural to suppose that such a

woman would leave her husband in the

lurch whenever the notion seized her. She

tricked her parents, and that was sufficient

to put her husband on notice that she would

trick him.

Old Morosini comes in for his share of

blame. Rising from the very dregs of

gutterdom, the curse of suddenly acquired

wealth wrecked him morally and mentally,

and filled him with a vain ambition. He

kept his daughter almost a prisoner, wait-

ing for a prince or millionaire to ask her

hand in marriage. Victoria was only flesh

and blood. She was a girl, and a very

girl, and she had a right to be. She did not

care much about a prince or a millionaire,

if she had to wait too long. Besides, she was

of the opinion that "the husband of a beautiful

woman should be a man and not a money

chest." So when the first man came along

she scooped him, and a very bad thing it

turned out for the man.

Perhaps it does not very much matter

whether Victoria has left her husband to

return to her father or to hide herself some-

where. The mischief is done. The peace

of two families has been broken up, and no

divorce, no patched-up reconciliation with

the Morosinis will improve matters. The

whole wretched business should warn par-

ents and daughters to do their duty by

each other and avoid the mistakes that

cannot be remedied in a lifetime.

Brother Belo and the Schomers.

The New York Evening Post, which, we

are glad to say, has grown to be extremely

sensitive in regard to the future of the de-

mocratic party, which is the party of reform

in this country, appears to be afraid that

there is in the south some kind of sneaking

opposition to the renomination of Mr. Cle-

veland. We are not surprised, therefore, to

see the Post copy with quick approval an

editorial from the Galveston News, entitled,

"Can the Spoilsman and Jobbers Defeat

Cleveland?"

The News, according to the Post, sets

forth the scheme of these classes to defeat

Cleveland in the next democratic national

convention by "stocking the New York

convention" and sending a Hill delegation,

on the presumption that no party will ever

nominate a candidate whose own state dele-

gation is against him.

There seems to be a good deal of genuine

Texas stuffing in this scheme; but there is

one fact that the Evening Post ought to bear

in mind, namely: that when the Texas ar-

rangement was written, Brother Belo, of the

Galveston News, was clinging to the president's

coat-tails in the Saranac wilderness, and

making himself generally useful by toting

Mrs. Cleveland's work-basket across the

country whenever occasion offered. We ad-

mire Brother Belo's intense loyalty, of

course, but he makes a too nervous display

of it. He probably saw in some newspaper

a suggestion that Governor Hill, of New

York, is a pretty good democrat, and con-

cluded, thereupon, that there is a desperate

cause going on somewhere to defeat Mr.

Cleveland.

The truth is, there is no such scheme.

THE CONSTITUTION admires Governor Hill,

and has said so, but THE CONSTITUTION is

not opposed to President Cleveland; on the

contrary, it admires him. When Brother

Belo recovers from his Saranac honeymoon,

so to speak—he will perceive that the coun-

try is moving serenely, except for an occa-

sional seismic disturbance, which is not po-

litical in its nature. He will discover that

there is no conspiracy, no scheme, no ar-

rangement to defeat Mr. Cleveland. Mean-

while, we wish Brother Belo well.

Bermuda and the Earthquake.

At present our scientists are unable to de-

termine whether the earthquake spent its

force up and down the South Atlantic coast

or whether it was felt far out at sea.

Naturally, there is a feeling of apprehen-

sion over the fate of Bermuda. The island

is in Charleston's latitude almost to a sec-

ond, and about 675 miles distant. If the

earthquake extended a great distance into

the Atlantic, Bermuda must have suffered

serious injury. The island is about sixteen

miles long and two miles wide. It is of

coral formation on the top of a volcanic

mountain. There are great caves running

through it, letting the sea in to the interior

of the island. Half of it is very low, and

the other half runs up to a height of about

300 feet. It is evident that a single severe

